Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

BRAZIL.

Reports from Bahia—Mortuary statistics—Plague and smallpox.

Consul Furniss reports, July 18 and 25, as follows:

During the week ended July 16, 1904, 119 bodies were interred in the Bahia cemeteries.

Causes of death: Alcoholism, 1; arterio-sclerosis, 3; beriberi, 8; Bright's disease, 2; bronchitis, 5; cancer, 1; cerebral congestion, 2; cirrhosis of liver, 3; diarrhea and dysentery, 12; erysipelas, 1; hepatitis, 1; malarial fever, 31; meningitis, 2; nephritis, 3; organic diseases of heart, 7; pneumonia, 2; pulmonary tuberculosis, 10; senile debility, 6; stillborn, 1; syphilis, 4; tetanus neonatorum, 3; umbilical hemorrhage, 3; whooping cough 1; plague, 5; suspected plague, 3; other causes, 27.

I have also to inform you that for the same period there were 5 fresh cases of smallpox with no deaths.

During the week ended July 23, 1904, 108 bodies were interred in the Bahia cemeteries. Causes of death: Aneurism, 1; arterio-sclerosis, 3; asthma, 1; beriberi, 8; bronchitis, 2; cerebral congestion, 1; cirrhosis of liver, 2; diarrhea and dysentery, 14; erysipelas, 1; gangrene, 1; intestinal obstructions, 2; hepatitis, 1; malarial fevers, 6; nephritis, 2; organic diseases of heart, 4; peritonitis, 1; plague, 2; suspected plague, 3; pneumonia, 1; pulmonary tuberculosis, 14; senile debility, 3; stillborn, 4; syphilis, 2; tetanus neonatorum, 3; enteric fever, 1; umbilical hemorrhage, 1; other causes, 24.

I have also to inform you that for the same period there were 10 fresh cases of smallpox, with no deaths.

Reports from Rio de Janeiro—Yellow fever, plague, and smallpox—Plague at Bahia—Disinfection of vessels at Para.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Stewart reports, July 20 and 21, as follows:

During the week ended July 16 the following vessels were inspected and issued bills of health from this office. On the 13th instant the Danish bark *Agnes Agneta*, in stone ballast, from this port to Santiago de Cuba, no passengers, and 4 new members of the crew taken on here. On the same date the German steamship *Bellaggio*, for New York, with a cargo of coffee, 3 cabin passengers, no steerage from here, and no change in the personnel of the crew while in this port. On the same date the British steamship *Terence*, for New York, with a cargo of coffee, 2 cabin and 6 steerage passengers from this port, and with no change in the personnel of the ship's crew while in this port. On the 16th instant the British steamship *Cynthia*, for Baltimore, with a cargo of manganese ore, no passengers of any class, and with no change in the personnel of the crew while in this port. On the same date the French steamship *Caravellas*, for New Orleans, with a cargo of coffee, no passengers of any class, and with no change in the personnel of the crew while in port.

These were all the vessels sailing from this city to United States and Cuban ports during the week under consideration.